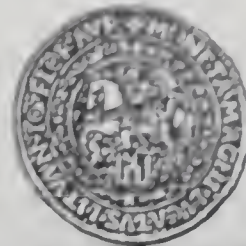




THE

KNIGHT



Vol. 8 No. 4 Issue 46. The LITHUANIAN Numismatic Association. Frank Passic, Editor. January, 1986

BALZEKAS MUSEUM BUYS NEW BLDG.

The Board of Directors of the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago is happy to announce the purchase of a new Museum building in December, 1985. The new building is a three-story former hospital located at 6500 S. Pulaski Rd. in Chicago. It is in excellent shape, and contains 28,750 square feet, with adequate parking facilities, and a good neighborhood.

The Board of Directors is meeting on a daily basis and is receiving the advice of professionals in the architectural and museum design fields.

Numerous new exhibit rooms will house various Museum departments, including the numismatic department. This long-awaited announcement has a special significance to Lithuanian numismatics. Placed in charge of assembling a Lithuanian numismatic collection and exhibit is Frank Passic, numismatic curator since 1979, and editor of The Knight.

Since the Museum opened in 1966, over half a million persons have visited the facility, located at 4012 Archer Avenue. The quarters have been cramped, and development of a numismatic room has been curtailed until more space could be obtained. With the acquisition of the new building, plans can now proceed.

We are excited about the wonderful possibilities open to Lithuanian numismatics. We have tentative plans for a Lithuanian numismatic history exhibit, starting from the very beginning (amber, furs, silver bars, etc.) to the present day. This will include coins, banknotes, tokens, medals, artists, designers, famous Lithuanian numismatists, and related items.

Needless to say, this will be a very monumental undertaking which will take much time, planning, research, and work. We very much need the help of the LNA members in two very significant areas. First of all, the Museum is trying to build its collection. The ultimate goal is to obtain two of each item, so that both sides may be shown. Realistically



speaking however, the Museum needs to build its collection in order to adequately represent the numismatics of each period/ruler. Particularly needed are medieval pieces. A list of items needed follows this article.

Second, a secure, inside room is going to be developed in order to house and exhibit the collection. This will involve security systems, security exhibit cases, lighting, cameras, etc. This is in addition to the normal items that will have to be purchased, such as paint, construction materials, supplies, etc.

These two areas will require donations and finances in order to adequately proceed with the project of a numismatic room. We are asking for donations of Lithuanian numismatic items (see list), particularly items not already in the collection. Other items donated will go toward a traveling exhibit, or in the case of common items, to the numismatic gift shop. Items donated are tax deductible and will be gratefully received.

Similarly, we are very much open to receiving major collections as a whole. A person's life-time Lithuanian collection could be permanently exhibited, and that person's name would be part of a major attraction to be viewed by thousands of persons for many years to come. There are certain tax advantages to this sort of arrangement. If you feel you are interested, please contact us so we can include you in on the plans.

A significant amount of money must be raised, and we are asking for your help. Enclosed with this issue of The Knight is a "Buy a Brick" brochure, with our special "Numismatic Department" stamp. All donations received with this stamp will be used for the numismatic department, and the building of a Lithuanian numismatic room.

A book will be permanently kept, listing the names of donors. In addition, those with gifts of \$100 or more will receive a free Lithuanian Language Cassette and bo-

Continued on page 4...

2. "NEW" 500 LITU NOTE PHOTO OBTAINED

In the April-May 1984 issue of The Knight we announced the existence of previously unknown unreleased 500 and 1,000 Litu banknotes, designed by artist Vilius Jomantas. They were printed by the firm of A. Haase in Prague, the same firm which printed the "permanent" series of 1922.

We are happy to report that we have obtained a photo of the 500 lity obverse, and have made some interesting observations.

It is surprising to note that this note is dated Rugpjūčio (August) 15, 1924. The "new" 1,000 Litu note was dated August 10, 1924, meaning that this 500 came after the 1,000!

The obverse is blue ink, with a yellowish background. In the center within a triangular tulip design is found a red Vytis emblem, appearing somewhat like a "shadow." The numeral "500" appears in each corner. The Litas formula appears to the left of center, with the date opposite it on the right. The signatures of the bank officials appear center bottom on top of a red and green web-like design.

This particular note bears the serial number of S:A 000009 twice in red: lower left on top of the web design; and far upper right, above the stylized "LB" (Lietuvos Bankas) watermark area.

As mentioned before, a limited number of these notes were printed around October, 1924 and sent back to the Bank of Lithuania for their approval. However, bank officials were not satisfied with their designs and security, and decided not to release these notes into circulation. Instead, they entered into a contract with Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. in England to print the notes. The latter were dated December 11, 1924, although they were printed later in 1925.

Several LNA members ordered color photographs of these "new" notes last year. If you would like a 5 x 7 color glossy photo of the "new" 500 Litu OBVERSE, the cost is \$10 each, postpaid. Sorry, the other photos are not again available, due to high expenses. Mail



your order/check to:
Frank Bassic, 900 S.
Eaton St., Albion, MI
49224.

The original note is in an underground collection in Lithuania. This photo is taken from a frame of film the owner shot for us. It is slightly trapezoid, as were the others. We encourage our readers to obtain a photo for their collection.



VILIUS JOMANTAS (1891-1960)
Designer of the "new" 500 Litu.

P-R128 1918 1 OSTMARK

1 Ost-Mark, or "Auksinis"

P-R128

Size: 125 x 80 mm.

Printer: Giesecke & Devrient,
Leipzig.

Colors: Green, brown; green.

Signatures: Fischer, S.V. Marwitz,
Moritz.

Known serial letters: ABCDEF

Specimens: (Druckprobe) a) numeral

"1" is 14 mm. high, color is

basic brown. b) numeral "1"

is 14 mm. high, color is grey
and green.

In looking back over 8 years of
The knight, we are somewhat surprised
to discover we haven't featured
here any of the Ost-mark banknotes,
despite the fact that this was the
official Lithuanian currency until
1922!

In 1916, the East Bank of Commerce
and Industry (Ostbank für Handel
und Gewerbe) issued currency in "Rubel"
denominations, from its headquarters
in Posen, Poland. One Ost-rubel
was declared to be worth one Russian
ruble, and 1/2 a German Reichmark. A
branch of the bank was established in
Kaunas, Lithuania, at 66 Alėja St.

On March 30, 1917, the State Loan
Bank East was completely severed from
the parent bank in Posen, and supervision
and control fell to the German
Supreme Commander of the East, as this
was war time.

The Germans were embarrassed that it
took two Reichmarks to equal only 1 Ost
rubel. So on April 4, 1918, they issued
Ost-Mark notes, declaring them to be at
par with the Reichmark. While the former
Ostrubel notes were designed to circulate
in a wide geographic area, the Ost-
mark notes were designed for Lithuania
and Latvia regions only (later briefly
Estonia).

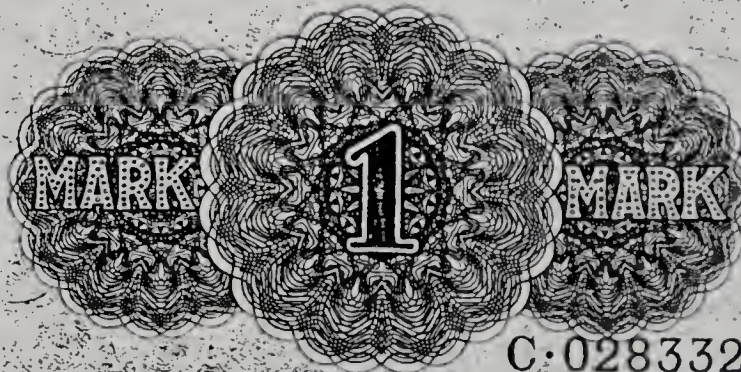
OBVERSE: The obverse is printed in
the German language. The text translates,
"State Loan Bank Note, denomination,
Kaunas, the 4th day of April, 1918 State
Loan Bank East." Below are the signatures.
Fischer was the director, with the others
subordinates to the Military Commander.

A type of "guarantee backing" was
printed on these notes: "Redemption of
State Loan Bank Notes of the State Loan
Bank East at face value is guaranteed by
the German government." This "guarantee"
was intended to add prestige to the value
of the note.



Aidewu kafes sihme
Vienna marka

Wer Darlehnskassenscheine nachmacht oder verfälscht oder nach-
gemachte oder verfälschte sich verschafft und in Verkehr bringt,
wird mit Zuchthaus bis zu acht Jahren bestraft.



Kas aidewu kafes sihmes pakaltaiſa waj
wiltu; waj, ari pakaltaitas waj wiltotas
few eegahda un ziteem ifdod, kas teek fodiſis
ar ſpaidudarbeem - lindh - afionj - gadeem.

Kas padirba melagingus skolinamosios kasos
ženklus arba tikruosius perdirba; arba padirb-
tus ar perdirbtus ima ir juos į vartojimą skleid-
žia, bus baudžiamas katarga iki aštuonių metų.

Skolinamosios kasos ženklas
Vienna markė

REVERSE: In German, Lithuanian, and Latvian is
stated: "State Loan Bank Note, denomination," and the
penalty clause.

The Lithuanian government, practically unable to
have it's own currency system at the time, declared
these notes as "auksinis" [Literally: golden]. It
took Lithuania four years (1918-1922) to establish
stability and order. Until then, the German Ostmoney
circulated in Lithuania, under the control of the
Germans, who printed all they wanted to.

During this period, no notes were printed with
the "auksinis" name, but it was called such by the
Lithuanians, who wanted some national flavor to their
money. Stamps were printed, however, in "auks," and
"skats." The use of the Ost-money ended in late 1922,
when the Lithuanian national monetary system, the
Litas, was established. Ost notes were turned in and
redeemed for gold by the Lithuanian government on the
public markets.

TRENDS: The 1 mark note trends are: VG: \$3.00;
VF: \$7.00; UNC: \$13.00.

(Continued from page 1...)

oklet (\$21.00 value).

The Lithuanian numismatic room is an investment in our hobby, and several thousand dollars is needed in order to get the project started. Our LNA is the flagbearer of Lithuanian numismatics, and if every LNA member gave \$100, we would have \$10,000 right there raised. We are planning some sort of "LNA Donors" plaque for the Numismatic Room, and would like to see your name on it (Details to be announced later).

All gifts, whether monetary or numismatics, are tax deductible. Write or call: Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 4012 Archer Avenue (use old address until move is made in a few months), Chicago, Illinois 60632. (312) 847-2441 and ask for Stanley Jr.

NUMISMATIC ITEMS NEEDED FOR OUR COLLECTION:

Modern Coins: We need all patterns & test strikes. Our Y1-14 regular set is VF to UNC, and we need UNC's to upgrade it.

Banknotes: Don't have these: P-15 & 16 (5 Litai), P-18 (10 Litu), P-19 (50 Litu), P-28 (1938 10 Lt.). Need 1 more to make 2: P-17 (5 Lt.), P-22 (1,000 Litu). Can you upgrade our condition: P-2 VG; P-3 VG; P-5 VG; P-14 VG; P-20 VG; P-25 VF; P-27 F.

Memel Notes: 1/2 Mark (1917). Any Heydekrug and Tilsit Notgeld.

Kosciuszko 1794 notes: We have: P-2, 4, 11, A1 all in "Fine." All others missing.

Ost Notes, 1916, 1918: Can you upgrade our condition? P-R120 F; 121 VF; 123 VF; 124 VF; 125 VF; 126 VF; 127 VF; R128 through R133 VF; R134 Fine.

Punkte Ration Coupons "Litauen": All D.P. Camp Money: Ludwig-Dilligen: All Ost-Kopeck coins (1916): KM-21.1-2, 1 kopek; KM-23.1-2, 3 kopeks.

Petras Rimša medals: Vladas Putvys; Let Us Liberate Vilnius; all post World War II medals.

Other Medals: Radziwill (Radvilas) family medieval medals; Kaunas Agricultural medal, 1930; Medieval Lithuanian & related medals.

We are looking for a nice set of U.S. Lincoln cents, designed by Victor David Brenner, who was from Lithuania.

Military Orders & Decorations. Need: Life-Saving Medal. Need 1 more to make 2: Cross of Vytis; Order of Vytautas; Order of Vytautas Medal; National Guard Medal; Klaipėda Liberation Medal. Need Certificates: Cross of Vytis, Order of Vytautas; Life Savers.

MEDIEVAL LITHUANIAN COINS NEEDED

We don't have ANY Lithuanian gold coins.

We need all coins of Vytautas, Kestutis, Jogaila, etc., pre-Alexander.

Alexander: 1 Denare: All (Both Types). 1 Grašis: All.

Sigismund the Old: 1/2 Grašis 1508, 1512, 1514-17, 1521-28. 1 Grašis: 1535, 1536.

Sigismund August: All 1/2 (obole) denare, all 1 Denare except 1556, all 2 Denars except 1566, 1570. 1/2 Grašis: 1545, 1546, 1549-54, 1557, 1566. G-609, 610 1 Grašis: All, except 1568. G-618, 619 3 Grašis: ALL. 3 Grašis: 1564, 1565, 1566 (Qui habitat...). All 6 Grašis and above denominations.

Stephan Bathory: Denar: All. 2 Denar: All. Schilling: All except 1582, 1583. 1 Grašis: All. 3 Grašis: 1586. 6 Grašis and above: All.

Sigismund Vasa: 2 Denar: All, except 1620. 1 schilling, 1589-1610, 1616-1622. 1 Grašis: 1608-1625, 1627. 1 1/2 Grašis: All. 3 Grašis: 1589, 1591, 1593, 1597, 1598, 1601-08.

John Casimir: 1 Schilling: 1653-61, 1665, 1667-68. 1 1/2 Grašis: All, and larger denominations: All.

August II 3 Grašis: 1706. 6 Grašis: 1706, 1707.

Obtaining the above will give us "one" example of that date. We welcome any Lithuanian numismatic gift, not just those listed above.

ADS

FOR TRADE: I have the small-size Petras Rimša medal Vytautas the Great in bronze. Will trade only for Lithuanian Military medals. J. Vasys, 208 Northcrest Drive, San Antonio, TX 78213. (512) 340-7950.

FOR SALE: Attractive Lithuanian postage stamp collection, mostly complete, mint, over \$1,000 Scott Catalog value, \$300.00. J. Norton, 220 Summit Way, Syosset, N.Y. 11791.

THE KNIGHT. Volume 8, Number 4. Issue #46. The official publication of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association. Frank Passic, Albion, Michigan EDITOR. Robert J. Douchis, Columbia, MD., DIRECTOR. Subscription/Membership for 6 bi-monthly issues (Volume 8): a donation of \$10 or more. Write: LNA, P.O. Box 612, Columbia, MD 21045. The LNA is a member of the American Numismatic Association C-117903.

Commercial advertising: Business card insertion, \$5, or 6 for \$25. Full page: \$35. 1/2 page \$25. 1/4 page \$15. Dealers: List your Baltic material here!

Editor's address: Frank Passic, 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, Michigan 49224.

We are happy to illustrate here a certificate for the Order of Vytautas the Great MEDAL, which we featured in the October-November 1982 issue of The Knight. This certificate is part of the collection of the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago, and turned up only recently.

The certificate, (right) translates, "Republic of Lithuania, Medal of the Order of Vytautas the Great, By Act of the President of the Republic of Lithuania. Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Vladas Augulis, for services to Lithuania, is awarded this Medal of the Order of Vytautas the Great, 3rd class. (signature) G. Binskis (?) Chancellor of the Order. (Signature) E. Palinauskas (?) Supervisor of the Order. This Act of the President was promulgated at Kaunas September 7, 1931 day, 497 number."

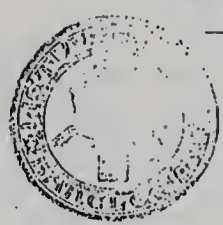
Many thanks to Val Matelis for translating the certificate for us. At the bottom is the name of the artist who designed the certificate, "J.J. Burba" (Jonas Burba). It was Burba who designed the 1938 Lithuanian Olympics medal.

At the 5 o'clock position on the actual medal is incused, "TARABILDA CFL". At first we thought that this might mean Domicile Tarabilidienė, but the name has a masculine ending, meaning it might possibly be her husband, Petras, also an engraver and painter. He graduated from Kaunas Art School in 1931, and Domicile didn't until 1935. The medal was designed in 1930, as indicated after Burba's name on the bottom of the certificate. We still haven't figured out what "CFL" stands for.



L R
 VYTAUTO DIDŽIOJO ORDINO MEDALIS
 LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS PREZIDENTO
 AKTU

Alyr. pusk. Augulis Vladas
 Už nuopelnus Lietuvai apdovanotas
 VYTAUTO DIDŽIOJO ORDINO MEDALIU
 trečiuoju laipsniu



G. Binskis
 ordinų sancseris
E. Palinauskas
 ordinų reikalų vedėjas

RESPUBLIKOS PREZIDENTO AKTAS
 PADARYTAS KAUNE, 1931 m. rugsėjo mėn 7 D 497NR



TARABILDIENĖ DIES

Lithuanian artist, engraver, and sculptor Domicelė Tarabildienė (Tarabilda) is dead at the age of 73. She died in Lithuania in 1985, according to the November 1985 issue of Bridges. For a copy of that issue, write: Bridges, 341 Highland Blvd. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11207, and enclose \$2.00.

It was Domicelė who designed the original 1933 Darius-Girėnas memorial medal (illustrated at right), featuring the famous pose of the flyers.

She was born in Andrioniškis, county of Utene, on April 26, 1912. After graduating from Kaunas Art School in 1935, she studied in Paris 1937-39. At the Paris World's Fair in 1937 she won a grand prix for her Lithuanian dolls and a gold medal for her illustrations. Through the years she illustrated over 100 publications, many of them children's books. She is well represented in a number of museums behind the Iron Curtain.



Darius-Girėnas Medal, by Domicelė Tarabildienė (1912-1985).

NEW 500 LITU SERIAL LETTERS



Shown above is a photocopy of the 500 Litu banknote which was offered as Lot 242 (Pick 21) in the Christies Sale held on October 3, 1985. (See last issue) One of our LNA members was fortunate enough to obtain this. Notice the scribbling on the outside upper left margin (top). This shows that the note was printed on April 2, 1925 (2.4.25) [Europeans put the day first].

But most importantly, look at the serial number and especially the letters! This shows an unknown serial letter D on the bottom! This note therefore shows the extent of the entire run of numbers, with A starting 000,001, etc. We do know that B lettered notes were in the 65,000 range, as several have appeared on the market. We suspect that A might go to around 65-; B to 80-; and C to 99,999. This "D" would be the only one which would start with 100,000 had a new printing been ordered.

We would very much like to contact the owners of the other Lithuanian notes purchased in that auction, particularly the owner of that 1938 10 Litu (lot 246). We suspect the same beginning/ending serial letter/number combination form is used on this and the other notes, and would like to obtain photocopies for our research. We ask the help of our members, and especially our dealer friends and auction buffs to help us out here, as getting copies or the information (including the scribbling in the margins) of these will especially help our research.

Please try and locate the owners and a Xerox copy for us.

NEWS

The Knight editor Frank Passic has been awarded the 1985 Roethke Memorial Adult Literary Award of the Michigan State Numismatic Society, for his article, "Coin Designer, and Sculptor, Juozas Zikaras," which appeared in the Spring 1984 issue of the Michiganist.

This is the third literary award Passic has received, all for articles on Lithuanian numismatics.

A summary of Vince Alones' talk at our December LNA meeting in New York was printed in the December 25, 1985 issue of Coin World, page 30.



Another version of the Lithuania-produced Darius- Girėnas 50th anniversary medal (bronze, 60 mm.) has surfaced, this one adding a mythical muscle-man standing on a globe with wings on the reverse. The one we pictured earlier didn't have this. The designer was "PG," but of course no one is saying who, what, where, etc. (Photo above)

unknown. According to the seller's, the hoard had been found in the District of Siauliai.

2. On June 9, 1939, part of another hoard was acquired, consisting of 493 coins. The contents of this purchase is as follows: the majority, namely 396 specimens, are from Germanic countries of the 17th and 18th centuries, and consist of 12ths (1/12 of a "cnop") and 97 specimens of Sweden's five-piece, which in value were similar to the former pieces. The oldest coin, 1679; the latest, 1790. The hoard was found at an isolated farm in Užsienis, Simoniai Village, Ranevėžys County, on land belonging to the farmer Vidukas. An accurate composition of the hoard, and the circumstances of its finding are unknown (It was acquired through an agent).

3. On two occasions, on May 6th and July 10, 1939, there was acquired a larger, but unfortunately, similarly not the entire hoard, but one much more interesting, which Juozas Rimkus found on his farm in the Varvaliai Bailiwick, Kelmė Village, Kaseiniai County. The Historical Section obtained from this hoard a total of 1390 coins, most of them from the early 16th and 17th centuries, consisting of Lithuanian and Polish half grašis, and 3-grašis. In addition, there were some from Germanic countries and Hungarian coins. The contents of the hoard force one to doubt that it represented one concealment only. The oldest coin, a half-skatic of Jogaila for Poland; the latest, a 1609 Riga shilling of Sigismund Vasa.

4. A similarly interesting part of a hoard was obtained by the Historical Section at the time of annual accounting from Biržai County, Daujėnai District, Mesteliškiai Village, a total of 787 coins, consisting of Lithuanian half-grašis, namely: 118 from Alexander, son of Jogaila, 192 from Sigismund the Elder, and 477 of Sigismund August. The hoard was located in the spring of 1939 in the field of farmer Povilas Kazilionis. The finder was Juozas Bedalis. Not recognizing the coins and unaware of the value of the hoard, he scattered a major part of it, and distributed it to some locals. There were about 1000 coins in the hoard, which it was impossible to gather together again. This hoard was also interesting, among other things, in that it was composed, as was learned from the finder and other local inhabitants, exclusively of Lithuanian coins, which very seldom occurs among larger hoards.

5. However, the most valuable hoard, from a scientific standpoint that was registered in during the accounting year, consisted of twelve silver links (bands, which were found by a farmer, Pranas Jrbonas, in November 1938, in Gudų Village, Vieikšniai County, Kažėkiai District. The Vytautas the Great Cultural Museum acquired 8 of these links. The others were scattered among local inhabitants. One was melted by a watchmaker of Vieikšniai, analyzing the metal. A hoard of such links, so far as known the the records, has never been found before in Lithuania. On several occasions they have been found in Latvian territory, generally of Lithuanian small type long chops (kapos). Judging from the weight and appearance of the links, they could have been hammered out of these monetary meltings; or they could have been circulated as coins, since the sharp edges and primitive ornamentation force us to doubt that they were ever worn as bracelets (though they are the size of a bracelet).

The Director of the Historical Section proceeded to the find spots of the three latter hoards, and collected necessary details and circumstances of the hoards discoveries. A more particular description of the finds will be published later.

Only the Lithuanian-American Sub-section was added to with more noteworthy gifts, receiving from the Rev. P.M. Juras (Lawrence, Mass. U.S.A.) 193 units, and from zealous supporters of our Museum, the well-known Lithuanian Americans K. Dryža and A. Vidikauskas, a total of 151 specimens collected by them.

Altogether, the Historical Section received during 1939, 26,181 new units of exposition-type material. Of that total: a) 4969 units were acquired in routine fashion, namely: 782 were received as gifts and 4187 were purchased for 1785 Litas'; b) 21,222 units were received by transfer from other, former museums, from the National and City of Kaunas. [At this point in the text a chart is given showing the metal content coins by categories, how many pieces, their purchase price, origins, etc.]

As of January 1, 1940, the Historical Section possessed a total of 88,095 units of specimens material. The very largest portion of that total was represented by numismatics, namely, 66,463 units. After it in volume followed historical Lithuanistica, immigrant Lithuanians (mostly U.S.A.) cultural lifestyle, and other. The total of photo negatives reached 369.

Among the difficulties which hampered normal work during 1939 we must mention a 2 months tour of duty of the Section Director in Vilnius, and the call to military duty of the museum's assistant. It is also proper to mention here that the number of personnel during this accounting period was not increased, so that the preparation of the extensive exhibit material proceeded too slowly. [Conclusion]

We hope you have enjoyed this English translation, part of our "Lithuanian Numismatic Classics" series. We'll be presenting more translations in upcoming issues here in The Knight!

8. John McCaugherty

We are happy to report that LNA member (LNA-226) John McCaugherty was extensively interviewed by World Coin News reported Paul M. Green, and the interview was published in the December 10, 1985 issue, pages 10, 12-15. The article illustrated a Lithuanian 1938 2 Litai pattern, columns reverse; and a 1925 5 centai obverse. The reverse of the 1936 5 litai was also illustrated.

A sample of the interview is reproduced at right, giving the Lithuanian emphasis. Lithuanian numismatics is alive and well! McCaugherty also purchased an advertisement this issue (below), and is offering something rather unusual: an entire uncirculated ROLL (original) of the 1936 1 centas! Anyway, for those serious collectors, he has some nice things here. Please mention The Knight when ordering.

ESTONIA

	EF	AU	UNC	BU
Y-16 1930 2 Kr	12.50	19.50	-	55.00
Y-17 1932 2 Kr	19.50	25.00	-	-
Y-18 1933 Kr	-	39.50	-	55.00

LATVIA

Y-2 NO NAME VF ONLY	9.50			
Y-8 1925 2 L	7.50	-	-	-
Y-9 1932 5 L	14.00	19.50	-	-
Y-11 1937 2 S	-	45.00	-	75.00

LITHUANIA

Y-1 1925 CENT	-	-	25.00	39.50
Y-2 1925 5 C	-	-	18.00	25.00
Y-3 1925 10 C	-	-	20.00	27.50
Y-4 1925 20 C	-	-	22.50	32.50
Y-5 1925 50 C	-	18.00	39.50	49.50
Y-6 1925 1 L	11.50	17.50	25.00	49.50
Y-7 1925 2 L	15.00	30.00	45.00	-
Y-8 1925 5 L	17.50	29.50	-	WANTD
Y-9 1936 C	-	12.00	15.00	17.50
Y-10 1936 2 C	15.00	WANTD	-	WANTD
Y-11 1936 5 C	10.00	15.00	-	WANTD
Y-12 1936 5 L	11.00	18.00	30.00	-
Y-13 1936 10 L	19.50	25.00	-	60.00
Y-14 1938 10 L	50.00	70.00	-	125.00

COMPLETE TYPE SET VF/EF IN PLASTIC 175.00
ORIGINAL BU ROLL 1936 CENTAS IN ORIGINAL WRAPPER - SOME MINOR SPOTTING 850.00

VISA MASTERCARD ADD \$2.00 FOR POSTAGE

D I S T I N C T I V E C O I N S
P. O. BOX 593 WESTMONT, IL 60559
312-985-7700 HOURS 9:30 AM -9:00 PM

We hope our LNA members will seriously consider contributing to the Lithuanian numismatic room fund at the Balzekas Museum. Remember, a gift of \$100 or more will get you a free Lithuanian language cassette/holder/booklet.

If you have any questions, ideas, comments, etc., feel free to call Mr. Balzekas (Stanley Jr.) at (312) 847-1515 (his business phone).

WCN: Any special countries?

McCaugherty: We're very strong in German and Scandinavian, with a strong knowledge of the smaller short-issue countries of Europe, like Lithuania.

WCN: Do you think we'll see an increasing interest in world coins?

McCaugherty: I think there will always be an interest in world coins. Many of the modern issues being distributed and produced in limited quantities might become good investments, along with many of the older issues. In addition to investment, look at the knowledge you develop. You learn about history, and coins really tell what is happening. Many German coins struck in the 1600s are substantially nicer than any of the coins struck in the United States in terms of beauty.

WCN: That would be attractive to some, while the value when compared to the U.S. issues would doubtless attract some others.

McCaugherty: Right! We also have many people who collect coins from the country of their ethnic origin. Most of the Lithuanian collectors are Lithuanians transplanted to the United States. The same applies to Polish collectors, German collectors, and so forth. That's where they start. A Lithuanian collector will complete their 14 different types at a cost to them anywhere from \$125 up to \$1,000, if they're looking for superb pieces. Their next step is probably to Estonia or Latvia, then maybe Poland. There is a great deal of collecting in that manner, also hoarding.

WCN: You mean to say that some of these collectors are actually hoarding?

McCaugherty: Oh, yes; it's not unusual for someone to come up and buy 20 or 30 Lithuanian coins. The coins are something the collector can relate to, and there is not really a lot of downside risk to it. There will always be a market because there are other Lithuanians who would also like the coins.

McCaugherty's collector favorites: coins of Lithuania, along with the hard-to-find early West German minors.



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